# Chapter 16

Determinants of the Money Supply

#### The Money Multiplier

■ the money multiplier *m* gives the (more realistic) extent of multiple deposit creation:

 $M = m \times MB$ 

where *M* is the money supply and *MB* is the monetary base

■ to calculate the money multiplier, remember that

$$R = RR + ER = (r \times D) + ER$$
  
and that  
 $MB = R + C$   
 $= (r \times D) + ER + C$ 

16-

## The Money Multiplier (cont.)

- two implications follow:
  - the amount of monetary base required to support the existing deposits and currency in circulation
  - an increase in monetary base from an additional \$1 in currency does not support any additional deposits
- currency ratio (c) = the ratio of currency to deposits:

$$C = c \times D$$

■ excess reserves ratio (e) = the ratio of excess reserves to deposits:

$$ER = e \times D$$

16-

#### The Money Multiplier (cont.)

■ then:

$$\mathsf{MB} = (r \times D) + (e \times D) + (c \times D)$$
$$= (r + e + c) \times D$$

■ hence, deposits are equal to

$$D = \frac{1}{r + c + e} \times MB$$

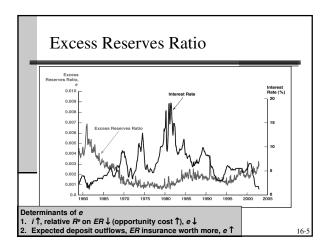
■ by definition, money supply (M1) is

$$M = C + D = (c \times D) + D = (1 + c) \times D$$

$$m \times MB = \frac{1+c}{r+c+e} \times MB$$

■ hence, 
$$m = \frac{1+c}{r+c+e} < \frac{1}{r}$$

16.4



### Factors Determining Money Supply

(SUMMARY) Table 1 Money Supply (M1) Response						
Player	Variable	Change in Variable	Money Supply Response	Reason		
Federal Reserve System	r	1	<b>↓</b>	Less multiple deposit expansion		
	$MB_n$	1	1	More MB to support D and C		
	DL	1	1	More MB to support D and C		
Depositors	С	1	1	Less multiple deposit expansion		
Depositors and banks	Expected deposit outflows	1	1	$e \uparrow$ so fewer reserves to support D		
Borrowers from banks and the other three players	į	1	1	e ↓ so more reserves to support D		

6-6

